



APPRAISAL SYSTEM IN NEWS ITEM

A THESIS

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper unless from the references mentioned.

Semarang, February 2015

Noor Widiastuti

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"It is the responsibility of intellectuals to speak the truth and expose lies."

Noam Chomsky

This paper is dedicated to

My beloved family and

to everyone who seeks for the truth behind words.

APPROVAL

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VALIDATION

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. I will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation aiming at the thesis' betterment. Last but not least, I expect this thesis will contribute to the improvement of appraisal system study and be useful for those studying it.

Semarang, February 2015

Noor Widiastuti

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/CODES

SFL = Systemic Functional Linguistics

NP = National Post; news.nationalpost.com

NP [1] / [1-2] = Clauses in news item collected from news.nationalpost.com;
The number in the bracket is the number of the clauses

R = Reuters; ca.reuters.com

R [1] / [1-2] = Clauses in news item collected from ca.reuters.com

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berkaitan dengan penerapan sistem *appraisal* pada teks berita. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bahasa yang digunakan jurnalis untuk menunjukkan penilaiannya. Dua buah teks berita dari sumber yang berbeda (news.nationalpost.com dan ca.reuters.com) dengan topik sama, yaitu reaksi dunia terhadap komentar Hashimoto (walikota Osaka) mengenai justifikasi praktik perbudakan seks pada era Perang Dunia II oleh tentara Jepang dianalisis menurut aspek sikap (*attitude*), skala penilaian (*amplification*) dan sumber evaluasi (*source*). Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode simak bebas libat cakap karena peneliti tidak terlibat dalam menghasilkan tuturan yang diteliti. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode padan referensial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas temuan aspek *attitude* dan *amplification* adalah negatif. Adapun menurut aspek *source*, mayoritas penilaian berasal dari selain jurnalis, misalnya Gubernur Osaka, juru bicara AS dan sejarawan. Selain itu, temuan heterogloss yang lebih banyak dibandingkan monogloss, serta modalitas yang berasal dari selain jurnalis mencerminkan kehati-hatian mereka dalam memberikan penilaian. Akan tetapi, temuan aspek *concession* menunjukkan peran jurnalis dalam memberikan warna pada teks berita.

Kata kunci: *Systemic Functional Grammar, appraisal system, news item*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter exposes background of the study, purposes of the study, scope of the study, methods of the research, previous studies and the organization of writings.

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the concerns in media discourse study, especially written discourse, recently according to Renkema (2004:266) is to find out how it decides what news is and to expose the existence of objectivity in journalism. This objective is based on the fact that when a journalist is interviewing, he/she is positioning himself/herself as a listener and then is using his/her background knowledge to rewrite the news (Renkema, 2004:266) . So, it is not surprising when researchers mention that all news is derived from views (Renkema, 2004:266).

News item is a text that is expected to be objective in that its nature is providing accurate information to its readers. On the other hand, news item is also a discourse which according to Renkema (2004:266) representing symptoms of the sender; And text is reproduced from human's interpretation. It strengthens the assumption that journalists contribute their views into the news they write. Moreover, a journalist may be close to objectivity but he/she cannot be neutral (Renkema, 2004:266).

The whole explanation motivates the writer to analyse news item by applying appraisal system proposed by Martin and Rose (2003). The writer presumes that appraisal system is suitable for the analysis since it deals with interpersonal meaning, which is related to how we encode meanings of attitudes, interaction and relationships. By applying this theory, the writer intends to explore attitude in news item in order to know the evaluation in news item. Martin and Rose's statement is parallel with Butt's (2000:120) in that he says that by deciding certain lexicogrammatical patterns, speakers are able to position their audience through appraisal systems. For these reasons, listeners and readers need awareness to face the positioning in that it is helpful in understanding whether they agree or not.

The widespread news about Hashimoto's controversial remarks becoming the headline in many news reports in May 2013 attracts the writer to expose the attitude of the journalists. Hashimoto, Osaka mayor, made a statement that the use of the comfort women's by Japanese soldier during World War II was tolerable. This case constantly drew mass media's attention. Most of international media wrote about Hashimoto's case with their various style of explanation, such as ca.reuters.com and news.nationalpost.com.

Both of the news sites are chosen to make light of the analysis as appraisal system is a field in Systemic Functional Linguistics, which exposes the use of English. News items from both news sites will be analysed to compare their use of appraisal system. The purpose is to understand how different media evaluate the same topic.

1.2 Research Question

By analysing appraisal system in the both news items, the writer wants to find attitudes employed in both news items. Generally, it is related to how attitudes are employed in news items and specifically related to what appraisal system types are employed in both selected news items. Consequently, the use of evaluative language can be explored.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The present study is aimed at these following purposes, i.e. :

1. to identify appraisal systems used in the news item texts
2. to find types of appraisal systems in the news item texts
3. to interpret the finding of the use of appraisal system types in news item text

1.4 Previous Studies

Some research has been conducted to contribute appraisal analyses of which both studies and theses. Most of the studies found elaborate the use of appraisal system in written text such as memoir and printed media such as criminal news. It is noted that some of the studies done do not explore all aspects of appraisal system. However, there is a study combining the analyses of the appraisal with the analyses of mood system. The following is the explanation.

Afniawati (2008) focuses her research on examining clauses conveying appraisal items of three subtitles representing introduction, middle and ending of a

memoir “A Man Named Dave” written by Dave Pelzer. Dave Pelzer is a victim of violence by his own mother. The attitude in the memoir is analysed to find triumph and forgiveness. The result shows that attitudes found in three chapters show that Dave forgives his mother, which is proven by the change of attitude from negative into positive. This study is different from the writer’s in that it has different object and purpose.

Study concerning appraisal system involving printed media is conducted by Suherman (2008). In his thesis, he compares the use of appraisal system in criminal news in Suara Merdeka (a credible daily newspaper in Central Java) and Meteor (an alternative newspaper in Central Java). The result shows that ideological differences between the two newspapers influence the authors’ way to serve contents.

Another study dealing with media, especially electronic media, has been conducted by Anna Maria in her study (2013). This is a study case on “Bermuda Triangle Exposed” on Discovery Channel trying to reveal the involvement of the narrator in expressing negotiation to emphasize intention and purpose. In analysing, she includes mood system and mainly focuses on one type of appraisal system e.g. attitude. The analysis on mood system marks the difference between the previous research and the present study. In addition, the present study puts the three types of appraisal into account.

The research is similar to the present study as both studies focus on comparing the same topic in two different newspapers. On the contrary, the difference comes

from the additional analyses added by previous researcher i.e. code mixing and euphemism. The additional analyses are added to encounter the characteristic of the data e.g. Meteor is prone to possess code mixing as the distribution includes Central Java and Yogyakarta Province which are Javanese language speaking majority. Furthermore, the present study doesn't involve analyses on newspaper's ideology.

Ideology, especially in magazine columns, also becomes the topic of the study done by Valentina Widya (2008) in that she analyses appraisal system on "Punk-Zine" columns (a magazine for punk music fan). The presence of the negative aspects in each appraisal item shows expression of criticizing pro-government persons and institution and ideology of freedom to speak and to act. The dominant finding of monogloss clauses indicating the assessments come from members of punk communities proves that they are prone to express their opinion in a closed-forum medium. It is because a closed-forum medium is considerably more comfortable. The research is the same as Suherman's due to the same concern, that is, ideology.

The present study tries to complete the analyses on appraisal system by comparing two newspapers with the same topic (Hashimoto's comment toward prostitution) to uncover the way of different newspapers express their evaluation. The study has some similarities and differences with previous researches.

1.5 Organization of the Writing

The research is written in five chapters. Chapter I is introduction, which contains background, purpose, scope of the study, previous studies concerning appraisal system and the organization of writing. In Chapter II will be explored theories applied as the base of the analysis including systemic functional language and appraisal theory. Methods and procedure of the analysis will be elaborated in Chapter III, which includes type of research, methods of collecting data and analysis technique.

Chapter IV provides the analysis of data based on the theory used and methods applied. Moreover, the conclusion based on the analysis and recommendation dealing with the development of the research concerning negotiating attitude in news item will be elaborated in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory used for analysis including appraisal theory by Martin and Rose (2003) and systemic functional linguistics theory proposed by Halliday (2004).

2.1 Systemic Functional linguistics

Martin and Rose (2003:3) discuss the significance of SFL within the model of language in social context. They try to make it simple by creating a tool for discourse analysis as SFL is viewed as an ‘extravagant’ theory. As proposed by Martin and Rose (2003:3) actually its extravagant characteristic is a solution for the complexities it defines, while ‘the basic principles for managing it are relatively simple’.

It is stated by Martin and Rose (2003:3) that the basic principles consist of two perspectives i.e levels of language and metafunctions. Language has three levels which places language as grammars, language as discourse and language as social context. Meanwhile, general functions of language in social contexts (metafunctions), are divided into three as well i.e enacting social relationship, representing experience, organizing discourse as meaningful text (2003:3).

In the table below those three metafunctions appear in different patterns of meaning or discourse system (Martin & Rose, 2003:6-7) as they propose in each chapter of their book, *Working with Discourse*.

Table 2.1 Chapters, discourse system and metafunction

Chapters	Discourse systems	Metafunction
Appraisal	‘negotiating attitudes’	Interpersonal
Ideation	‘representing experience’	Ideational
Conjunction	‘connecting events’	Ideational
Identification	‘tracking people and things’	Textual
Periodicity	‘the rhythm of discourse’	Textual

It can be seen from the table above that there are three kinds of meaning people have in their communication. It is supported by Halliday (2004:29) that these meanings provide people the way expressing their experience (ideational), showing their role in social relationship (interpersonal) and describing how those meanings are constructed (textual). The functions of meaning above are realised in a system called ‘metafunction’ (Halliday, 2004:29).

As stated by Halliday (2004:29) the term ‘metafunction’ is applied instead of ‘function’ because the term ‘function’ rather refers to aims of using language and how to do it. It can be simply said that ‘function’ doesn’t involve examining deeply through the language itself. The links within the whole theory can be drawn by ‘metafunction’ (Halliday, 2004:29).

When language function deals with how it represents human experience as meaning is a transformation of any parts in language, it is called experiential and

logical (Halliday, 2004:29). Representing human experience occurs simultaneously with how people play their personal and social relationship. This function position ‘language as an action’ and is called ‘interpersonal’ (Halliday, 2004:29). While the first and second function relates to the use of language, the third function is a function dealing with how or the process of the previous functions occur in a text. The function that is called as ‘textual’ has significance in the ‘construction of text’ (Halliday, 2004:29). Halliday also gives his notion to reflection of metafunction in grammar as shown by the table below.

Table 2.2 Reflection of metafunction in grammar

Metafunction (technical name)	Definition (kind of meaning)	Corresponding status in clause	Favoured type of structure
Experiential	Construing a model of experience	Clause as representation	Segmental (based on constituency)
Interpersonal	Enacting social relationship	Clause as exchange	Prosodic
Textual	Creating relevance to context	Clause as message (thematic structure)	Culminative
Logical	Constructing logical relations	-	Iterative

Textual analysis grounded in SFL framework has been employed to examine contemporary news writings, but some researchers think that it’s not enough to be a base to explain in detail their interpersonal distinction style (White, 1998:4). This stimulates some researchers involved in literacy-related research for the

‘Write It Right’ project of the Australian Federal Government’s Disadvantaged Schools Program to develop in advance a theory of SFL being able in covering the purpose of mapping the stance in assessment of how people behave, constitution, ‘status of objects of entities’ (White, 1998:4). They are Iedema, Feez, White, Christie and Martin. The research produces results in the distribution of attitude evaluation into three dimensions called ‘judgement’, ‘appreciation’ and ‘affect’ (White, 1998:4).

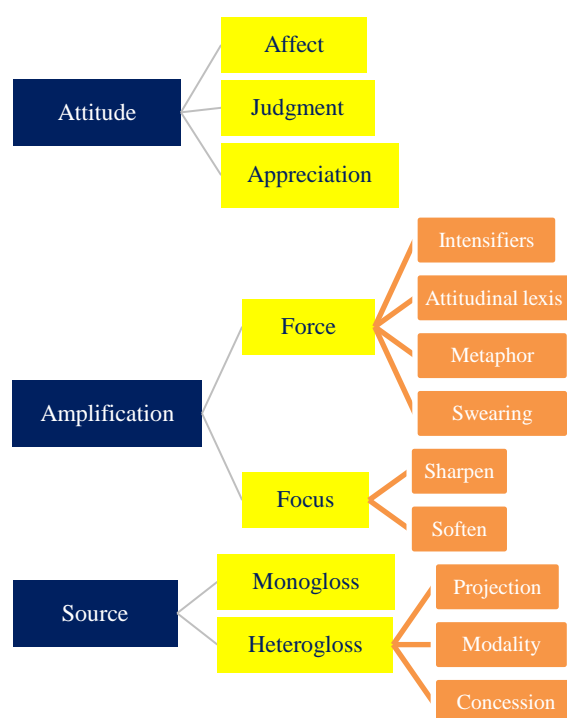
2.2 Appraisal System

Appraisal basic system contains attitude, amplification and source (Martin & Rose, 2003:25). It concerns with the exchange of social relationship when it comes with the way of appraising, how gradable it is and from who are the evaluations are coming. It makes appraisal a domain in metafunction i.e the interpersonal meaning since according to White (2003:4) its resources establish the meaning of ‘social roles, relationships and attitudes of the interlocutors’.

The remark is supported by Butt’s explanation (2000:120). He says that by deciding certain lexicogrammatical patterns, speakers are able to position their audience through appraisal systems. Moreover, effective listeners and readers need awareness to face the positioning. It will help them to understand whether they agree or not. Leeuwen (2008:45) also gives a picture about appraisal in which he states that when evaluating “social actors”, appraisal system is used. They are evaluated as “good or bad, loved or hated, admired and pitied.”

The following is the chart for appraisal basic systems based on Martin and Rose (2003:25).

Diagram 2. 1 Basic systems for appraisal



2.2.1 Types of Appraisal

Appraisal types are separated into three, that is, dealing with the evaluation itself (attitude), dealing with the gradation or strength of the evaluation (amplification) and dealing with from who the evaluation is coming (source).

2.2.1.1 Attitude

The evaluation of things, people's character and their feelings is represented in attitudes (Martin & Rose, 2003:22). This grouping separates them into three

objects which are evaluated; When the evaluation deals with things it's called appreciation, it is called judgment in its relation to people's character and that one related to feelings is called affect.

Affect

As stated by Martin and Rose (2003:25) expressing feeling can be positive or negative, direct or implied. The presence of some lexicogrammatical patterns gives representation to what people feel. Halliday in Martin and Rose (2003:58) distincts affect into three areas, that is, affect as quality, process and comments. It can be seen in the column below. The third column shows the grammatical function.

Table 2.3 Realization of affect in grammatical niches

Affect as quality	Describing participants	a beautiful relationships	Epithet
	Attributed to participants	the relationship is beautiful	Attribute
	Manner of processes	the relationship goes beautifully	Circumstance
Affect as process	Affective sensing	the speech amazes the audiences	Process (effective)
	affective behaving	the audience clap their hands	Process (middle)
Affect as comment	desiderative comment	happily , he had a long nap	Modal adjunct

The point should be considered after the classification is that attitude can be expressed in direct and implied ways. Direct affect is marked by emotional states and physical expressions. Expressions such as *ecstatic* and *wild consuming fear* belong to emotional state while *withdrawn* and *shake uncontrollably* belong to the latter. Examples that Martin & Rose (2003:27) give from Helena's story is that implied attitude marked by the use of extraordinary behaviour e.g. *wander from window to window, rolls this way, that side of the bed* and metaphor e.g. *ice cold in a sweltering night, dull like the dead*.

Judgment

The second point on evaluation dealing with attitude is judgement. Judgement is expressed when people evaluate something based on norms into either good or bad. Judgments tend to be aimed at giving attention on 'what should and should not' be done in the context of proposal (Martin & Rose, 2003:62). Two principal groups compiling judgement are social esteem and social sanction.

Social esteem (personal judgment) doesn't involve legal implications which means the actor will not be considered as sinful or criminally guilty (White, 1998:34). According to Martin & Rose (2003:62) social esteem includes these categories: 'how unusual someone is' (normality), 'how capable they are' (capacity), 'how resolute they are' (tenacity). In social esteem, admiration is the term to define the positive assessment while criticism has the negative meaning.

In contrast, social sanction allows the actors to be judged as either sinful or criminal due to its inclusion in legal matter. Veracity ('how truthful someone is')

and propriety ('how ethical someone is') manifest the classification of the subcategories of judgement of sanction.

Besides the classification above in which Martin & Rose (2003:28) explores two ways to convey judgment i.e direct and implied, an important point in giving judgements is how the judgments are appraised. The same remarks also come from White (1998:35) in which he defines direct judgement as 'inscribed' and implied judgement as 'token'.

Token judgements allow the appraiser to give clue or to activate the shared context of the reader toward something being appraised. The token is usually started by ideational meaning which seems neutral and lack of cultural capacity to arise evaluation (White, 1998:36). As exemplified by White (1998:36) a reporter can change the inscribed meaning *the incompetence of the government* into 'the government has not laid the foundations for long term growth'. That kind of sentence has potential to activate opinion in the readers' mind related to certain thought of economics and government role. The token will be interpreted by the readers based on their 'cultural and ideological positioning' (White, 1998:36).

Appreciation

Affect deals with feeling, judgment deals with people's character while appreciation deals with evaluations on things. Appreciation spreads the evaluation on many kinds of things such as TV shows, film, books, CDs, paintings, public buildings, play, recitals, nature, relationship, quality of life etc (Martin & Rose, 2003: 33). It means the range of the evaluations involves abstract and real things.

Martin and Rose (2003:35) also point that there are some examples of attitude which can be analysed under either character judgement or thing appreciation. An example given is about Vaughan's guitar playing. The playing can be included as not only positive appreciation but also positive judgement on his capacity as an artist. To be more precisely in analysing, context must be the key in revealing the main point being appraised. When the character is dominantly investigated than the performance, it tends to be positive judgement that is the more influential focus in the text rather than appreciation. Thus, sensitivity in examining context with attention into co-text is greater value to concern in analysing appraisal rather than analysing item by item (Martin & Rose, 35-36).

Rothery and Stenglin in White (1998:36) group three subcategories of appreciation: reaction, composition and valuation. In contrast, Martin & Rose (2003:63) name them as 'variables' of which orderly relates to impact and quality, balance and complexity and 'social significance of the text'. White (1998:37) notes that in subcategory 'social value' or in Martin & Rose's term 'valuation', several different social conventions take account in the product or process assessment. This limits the valuation into certain field that might not relevant to others, for instance the visual arts domain will not extent to politics in the application.

2.2.1.2 Amplification

Amplification is also called 'amplifying attitude' in that attitude is the object being assessed. Moreover, amplification is called 'graduation' as well since it

deals with the strength of feeling towards someone or something (Martin & Rose, 2003:37). The strength refers to the measurement from extremely high into very low stage which has to do with lexical items. The diagram below is the ‘options for graduation’ defined by Martin & Rose (2003:43).

Table 2.4 Options for graduation

Graduation	Force	intensifiers attitudinal lexis metaphor swearing	he still plays great the second part is fantastic ice cold in a sweltering night dammit , there must be a clique
	Focus	Sharpen Soften	a true guitar legend a part-time blues fan

As stated by Martin & Rose (2003:38) intensifiers allow the appraisers to compare ‘how gradable we feel’ to something else, for example *very/really/extremely*. The intensifiers act as the tool to ‘turn up’ and ‘turn down’ the volume. Other part of graduation in the force domain is attitudinal lexis. Some grammatical items are able to show graduation when they are combined with content words (Martin & Rose, 2003:40). Moreover, attitudinal lexis also includes metaphors and swearing. These are some examples of attitudinal lexis showing comparison of happiness by Martin & Rose (2003:40).

vivacious man	dull/placid/lively/vivacious
torn to pieces	saddened/grief stricken/torn to pieces
ecstatic	happy/chuffed/delighted/elated/ecstatic
bewildered	bemused/puzzled/confused/bewildered
blood-curdling shrieks of fear	whimper/goan/cry/screech/shriek

pleading

ask/request/pray/beseech/plead

Force deals with turning up and down the grading while focus deals with the ‘sharpening and softening of experiential categories’ (Martin and Rose, 2003:41). The effect of the focus is turning a categorical boundary into a graded one (sharpening or blurring) (2003:43).

2.2.1.3 Sources

Source is divided into two i.e monogloss and heterogloss. Monogloss occurs when the evaluations come from the author while heterogloss allows other source to have roles in compiling the source (Martin & Rose, 2003:44). Due to its various source, heterogloss comes with three ways i.e projecting source, modality and concession (Martin & Rose: 54).

As mentioned by Martin & Rose (2003: 44-47) source which happens with direct quotation, general reporting of what people say and think or feel called projecting clause. Projection also happens within clauses where the responsibility is explicitly assigned to source. Furthermore, the occurrence of speech act indicates projection. Furthermore, the use of scare quotes indicates that someone else’s words are being used e.g. ‘comfort women’.

Modality also has role in source in that it sets up ‘a semantic space between yes and no’ (Martin & Rose, 2003:48). The values of modality proposed by Halliday in Martin & White (2005:17) are adapted in this following table.

Table 2.5 The values of modality

High	Must, ought to, need, have to, be to
Median	Will, would, shall, should
Low	May, might, can, could

The third aspect of source deals with counter-expectancy (or concessive) which represents the way the assessor ‘tracks the reader’s expectation’ (Martin & Rose, 2003:51). Concessive is marked by counter expectative conjunctions such as *but, even if, suddenly, instead of, in facts*. Furthermore, continuatives also take account in this domain in that they show that ‘something happens sooner or later, or persist longer than expect’ (Martin & Rose, 2003:53).

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This chapter elaborates how the research is conducted. It involves method and technique supporting details on the initial, process and final step in conducting research. It contains type of research, data collection including sample and population and data analysis technique.

3.1 Type of Research

The research applies written text as the data which allow the researcher not to get involved in field activities. Furthermore, the research is classified into qualitative research since it focuses on explanatory analyses on the comparison of types of appraisal found from two news item articles posted on news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com about Major Hashimoto's comments. The focus, which tries to answer the question how makes it qualitative, is described by Arikunto in Afniawati (2008:2006) as a research emphasizing on answering question how phenomena happen. On the other hand, the method used to present the result is descriptive as it tries to give pictures of what can be interpret from the findings.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population in this research is all clauses in both news sites i.e news.nationalpost.com entitled "Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives censure

motion” and *ca.reuters.com* entitled “U.S. slams Japanese mayor’s sex-slave comments as ‘offensive’”. The population contains 40 clauses derived from both news items (26 clauses from *news.nationalpost.com* and 14 clauses from *ca.reuters.com*). The clauses from both news items are examined and classified to find out which match the appraisal category. Based on the examination and classification, there are 94 data in the form of sentences conveying appraisal values.

Purposive sampling technique is applied since only clauses containing appraisal values are applied as data. The writer applies total sampling technique in this research. It means all the data population has roles as samples.

3.3 Data and Unit of Analysis

Data is in the form of clauses, phrase and words found in both articles identified containing appraisal value. On the other hand, the unit of analysis is clause since clauses help the analysis of phrase and words in the larger context.

There are 94 data which derived from both news items by cutting them by sentence to provide complete context. Moreover, the data is then analysed based on specific clause or phrase which match certain appraisal types.

3.4 Method of Presenting Data

Based on the research corpus which is written text from news site of *news.nationalpost.com* and *ca.reuters.com*, the research is classified into library research. The data is collected through documentation in which the writer collects

the text from internet then documenting it. The writer applies SBLC technique (non participant observation) by Sudaryanto (1993:134) when collecting data from internet. When documenting it note taking and file compiling are applied.

Collecting data is started by typing keyword i.e the news topic that attracts the writer, Hashimoto's case, as it is a widespread news written by international media. This step puts the writer at ease in which news item with similar topic mostly appears simultaneously. Next, she chooses two news items from different source randomly. The objects are recorded to identify the clause containing appraisal items. Those selected clauses will be the object of analyses.

3.5 Methods of Analysing Data

The method of analysing data applied is referential identity method by Sudaryanto. In referential identity method, the tool of determination is realities referred by language or referent (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). Application of this method is continued by *teknik pilah unsur penentu* (determination constituents cutting technique). In this technique, the researcher's mental capacity of determining plays an important role (Sudaryanto, 1993:21). By applying this technique, I can show that the clauses analysed according to their correspondence with the characteristic of appraisal system types in order to classify them into the appropriate type.

The writer's ways in data analysis are as follows: observing, classifying and interpreting to identify the similarity and the difference between both texts. Analyses begin with observing and underlining clauses assumed containing

appraisal values. The underlined clauses are then classified into certain appraisal types based on their degree of correspondence with characteristic of certain appraisal type.

Informal and formal techniques are applied in presenting the result of the analyses. Informal technique is the way compiling writing using casual words although with its technical terminology. On the other hand, formal technique is that one with the use of signs and symbols (Sudaryanto, 1993:145).

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The chapter contains data analysis and discussion which elaborate the answer of research problems stated in chapter I. The data analysis is grouped based on its categories or aspects in appraisal system i.e. attitude, amplification, source. The finding and the result of analysis of the aspects is interpreted and inferred to draw conclusions.

4.1 Appraisal

Three basic systems for appraisal i.e attitude, amplification, source, are elaborated to define the authors' assessment toward the object they write. The analysis includes two news items from two news sites, that is, news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com, with the topic concerning Major of Osaka's comments on the use of sex slaves during the World War II. Both of them are analysed to see the authors' way in defining their appraisal, which is realised in the use of diction or lexical choice in either direct or indirect ways.

The findings of attitudes indicate the author's attitude which can be positive or negative, direct or implied. Furthermore, the findings of amplification (graduation) show how the authors emphasize their assessment while the findings of source play an important role in uncovering the source of the assessment whether the assessment is from authors' themselves or from others. It can be

simply said that the analysis is aimed at revealing the negotiation of both news item authors' attitude toward certain subject matters. In addition, the negotiation of authors' attitude can be found in clauses, phrases and words. Furthermore, the analysis is divided into appraisal system's sub-categories.

4.1.1 Attitude

In the domain of attitude, the clauses, phrases and word which convey attitude are analysed deeply to put them into the sub categories of attitude i.e affect, judgment, appreciation. The sub categories is analysed again to group them into positive or negative and direct or indirect.

Both of the news sites' topic expose the response of the world to Hashimoto's controversial remarks related to the justification of sex slavery practice during the World War II by Japanese soldiers. It is found that most of the attitudes found are negative, especially when the evaluation deals with Hashimoto, his remarks and their impacts and the responses from the particular institution and the feeling of the victims. The writer finds that the topic of news items influences the use of attitude whether it is positive or negative.

4.1.1.1 Affect

Affect deals with the expression of feeling. Positive affect and negative affect are found from different source. Most of positive affects found in news.nationalpost.com (NP) while all negatives affects found in ca.reuters.com (R). The writer finds that most of affects used in both news sites are tended to the

feelings of the objects (person or people) being written by the journalists rather than the feeling of the journalists themselves. Moreover, a study of appraisal system conducted by Martin and Rose in 2003 (Martin & Rose, 2003:25) exposing appraisal system in Helena's narrative, discovers that feeling expressed in narrative are dominated by feeling coming from the author herself. It can be simply said that the feeling found in news item and narrative is distinctive.

Positive Affect

Positive affect is the expression of positive feeling (happiness, securities, satisfaction and inclination) which in the data are found in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com. Most of them explore the positive side of Hashimoto's feeling, that is, survival from the censure motion, Hashimoto and Yoshihide Suga's confidence in stating their remarks.

Positive Affect found in news.national.com is in direct form while in ca.reuters.com is implied. The result shows that all positive direct affects are related to Hashimoto's survival and belief while the implied one related to the government confidence in stating its stance.

Affects found in the data are conveyed through direct affect that shows the way of expressing positive feelings directly. The result shows that all positive direct affects found in news.nationalpost.com. Positive direct affects found are the journalist's evaluation toward the object being written (Hashimoto) and the expression of positive feeling represented in quotation from the actor himself

(Hashimoto's own feeling) while the implied one is identified through the confirmation of the government's stance. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.1 Positive affect

(1) Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments <i>survives</i> censure motion [NP 1]
(2) The mayor of Japan's second-largest city <i>survived</i> a censure motion Thursday over his his inflammatory comments about Japan's wartime sex slavery, [NP 4]
(3) "I <i>believe</i> what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]
(4) "The government's stance is, <i>as we have said before</i> , that we feel great heartache when we think abouts the indescribable suffering of those who experienced this," Yoshihide Suga said [R 12]

The word *survive* is categorized into affect as 'process' since it has relation with process dealing with feeling. More precise, it is identified as affective behaving. The word *survive* has meaning that somebody still exists after facing difficult situation. It indicates the success of being in difficult situation. The word *survive* describes that somebody finally gets rid the problems through difficult times.

The word *survive* in data (1) is a part of clause concerning how Osaka Mayor faces censure motion toward his comments and then carry on. It means the author wants to show that Hashimoto is able to encounter protest (negative reaction) toward his action. It is a kind of positive feeling of Hashimoto for he is still standing after facing protest motion, a motion which is considered as something uncomfortable that somebody doesn't want to experience. Since it holds positive feeling from the author toward Hashimoto, it is grouped into positive affect.

The word *survive* also occurs in the clause (2) “The mayor of Japan’s second-largest city *survived* a censure motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments about Japan’s wartime sex slavery” which is an elaboration on the title before in which the word ‘survive’ occurs. The clause has same intention as the previous clause.

The phrase occurring after the word *survive* clarifies the comparison between something good and bad. The author places *survive* as good since it holds the feeling of relief after facing ‘a censure motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments about Japan’s wartime sex slavery’, which is considered as something bad that somebody doesn’t want to experience. So, if somebody is able to survive in bad situation is a good thing.

Believe (3) conveys confidence, which is positive affect. It conveys Hashimoto’s assurance toward his statement concerning the necessity of sex slaves practice in World War II by Japan soldiers. He states his assurance when public criticizes his comments.

It is shown that all positive direct affects are referred to Hashimoto’s feeling. It involves positive feeling of Hashimoto concerning his survival proposed by the author and Hashimoto’s confidence in stating his comments. Both of them are the expression of feeling which involves behaviour (survive) and mental disposition (believe).

Another way to evaluating feelings is through implied ways. It means that the evaluation of feeling can be shown from the sentence having implied meaning of

positive feeling as shown in data (4). Positive implied affect found by the presence of phrase *as we have said before* in ca.reuters.com.

In the clause, Yoshihide Suga asserts the Japan government's stance on Hashimoto's comments. He expresses it using a phrase declaring what previously stated by the government concerning Hashimoto's remarks. It implies the government confidence in stating its stance.

Negative Affect

The feelings conveyed in both news items is not always positive as the topic of both news items deals with the world's reaction toward mayor of Osaka comments that thought to be controversial. Clauses conveying negative affect are found in ca.reuters.com which all of them are direct negative affects. All of them are referred to appraise Asian women involved in Japan's wartime sex slavery in World War II through the actor's direct statement (7) and the journalist's interpretation ((8) and (9)).

Clauses conveying negative affect direct are identified by the presence of the lexis *sensitive* and the phrases *forced into submission*, *feel great heartache*, *indescribable suffering*.

Table 4.2 Clauses conveying negative affect

(5) two nations <i>sensitive</i> to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 5]
(6) Historians estimate that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were <i>forced into submission</i> in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]s
(7) "The government's stance is, as we have said before, that we feel <i>great heartache</i> when we think about the <i>indescribable suffering</i> of those who

experienced this," [R 12]

In data (5) the word *sensitive* refers to *two nations* (China and south Korea)'s feeling related to what is called *any attempt*, in this case Hashimoto's remarks, *to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war*. It describes two nations' sensitivity toward Hashimoto's remarks dealing with the use of sex slave from the two countries during World War II. Besides, the phrase '*Japanese abuses*' gives more information that what is done by Japanese to China and South Korea before and during World War II is considered negative as it makes the two nations sensitive.

In data (6) the feeling of 200,000 sex slaves is known as something that is classified into unhappiness/insecurity. Through the phrase *forced into submission*, it illustrates that sex slaves' feeling something that someone doesn't want to experience as the word *forced* relates to something that is done with no choices. It implies that the women cannot refuse the command for being involved refuse because they were forced at that time.

Data (7) shows the feeling of current Japan government concerning to experience of people who were involved in Japan Imperial Army brothels during the World War II. The current government feels *great heartache* which relates to the feeling of unhappiness. The cause of this heartache is triggered by the feeling of people suffering in World War, especially sex slaves. The phrase *indescribable suffering of those who experienced this* implies people who are involved experienced something bad.

4.1.1.1 Judgment

The analysis on judgment involves social esteem (personal judgment) and sanction (moral judgment). Judgments found in the data are positive implied personal judgment, negative direct and implied moral judgment. In addition, clauses conveying negative direct moral judgment dominate the findings. They deal with the topic that exposes Hashimoto's controversial comments about the justification of sex slavery practice in the World War II by Japan soldiers and the world's reaction in which the evaluation focuses on criticising the moral aspects of Hashimoto's behaviour.

Personal Judgment

The writer doesn't find direct positive personal judgment and negative personal judgment. Positive implied personal judgment found deals with Hashimoto's role in his party as shown in data (8). The following is the explanation.

Table 4.3 Clauses conveying personal judgment

(8) Hashimoto, also <i>co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party</i> [NP 7]
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In (8) Hashimoto is described as *co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party* which shows the importance of his position in his organisation. Co-leader is the second-highest position in organisation since the first-highest position is held by the leader. Showing Hashimoto's position in his organisation which is the holder of the second-highest position is the way to show how important and influential he is in his party. Moreover, the level of his position as a co-leader indirectly

describes that he has an authority, a leader who is known as representative of his party.

Moral Judgment

Actually, moral judgments involve positive and negative evaluation but in the data only negative moral judgements that are found. The way they are expressed is in two ways i.e. direct and implied.

Negative moral judgments found are direct and implied which are related to Hashimoto's attitude that thought to be inappropriate with some conventions. In National Post (news.nationalpost.com) clauses conveying direct negative moral judgment are marked by the presence of lexis *outspoken* which both of them are tended to appraise Hashimoto, Osaka Mayor, for his comments. On the other hand, in Reuters (ca.reuters.com) negative direct moral judgment occurs by the presence of lexis *slams* and '*offensive*'.

In both news items, there are also findings for implied negative moral judgments, which in news.nationalpost.com are marked by the occurrence of phrase *outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar* while in Reuters marked by *condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments, deplorable and a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions*. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.4 Clauses conveying moral judgment

(9) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken Hashimoto</i> who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]
(10) The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that

- Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops.[NP 10]
- (11) U.S. *slams* Japanese mayor's sex-slave comments as 'offensive' [R 1]
- (12) The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew strong criticism from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese *abuses* before and during the war. [R 4-5]
- (13) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto *who caused an uproar* by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]
- (14) The United States *condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments* by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]
- (15) "What happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is *deplorable* and clearly *a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions*," she said, adding that Washington hoped Japan would work with its neighbors to address the mistakes of the past. [R 9]

Negative moral judgments are expressed through word *outspoken* and phrase *has no sense of shame*. In the two former data *outspoken* is applied in condemning Hashimoto's behaviour. *Outspoken* is related to ethics, especially the norm of common courtesy. *Outspoken*, based on the dictionary, has meaning saying something directly without worrying if other people are offended which makes it negative judgment. Hashimoto is called *outspoken* because of his remarks concerning to the use of comfort women for Japanese military troops before and during World War II.

To slam means to criticize which in data (11) U.S. criticizes Japanese mayor for stating offensive comments. U.S. criticizes Japanese mayor by evaluating his comments and relating it with moral aspect as the parameter of offensive is

convention followed by society. Furthermore, China and Korea evaluate Hashimoto's character by the presence of lexis *abuse*. In data (12) shown that Japanese abuses before and during World War. It is evidence that Japanese is appraised morally since *abuse* relates to bad behaviour. Moreover, in the clauses shown that China and Korea are the countries impacted by Japanese's *abuse* which makes them sensitive.

In the data (13) Hashimoto's behaviour is condemned impliedly by showing the effect of his behaviour, that is, causing an uproar. This condemnation relates to propriety. It is a negative moral judgment since behaviour resulting in an uproar is viewed as something wrong or bad in the society.

In Reuters the evaluation toward Hashimoto is expressed through criticism toward his comments (thing) that is related to norms and morals so that it is evaluation toward the person involved rather than appreciation toward his comments. It is because who takes the responsibility for moral aspect is persons, not things.

In data (14) The United States appraises Hashimoto's remarks as *outrageous* and *offensive* which is triggered by his remarks which said Japan's military brothels during World War Two were necessary. In this case, appraising Hashimoto's comments is an implied way to appraise his behaviour morally.

The clause begins with condemnation by The US concerning to Hashimoto's comments and ends up with what the comment is about. The author stimulates the readers to conclude whether the comments are appropriate or not. Thus, the

evaluation is expressed impliedly. Supported by the clue *outrageous and offensive* in the beginning, the evaluation becomes negative as the two words have negative meaning.

In data (15) woman trafficking for sexual purpose in World War era is evaluated by Jen Psaki as *deplorable* behaviour *and human rights violation*. In the end, she adds Washington's hope for Japan to address the mistakes of the past. If it is connected with the previous statement, it implies that Japan makes mistakes in the past that is related to human rights violation and its impacts on its neighbour countries.

4.1.1.3 Appreciation

In the data appreciating thing is done by stating the size, the consequence of particular role of the thing, its impact and condition and response of the world on the thing related to convention and statistic data. The evaluation includes positive and negative which found in both [news.nationalpost.com](https://www.news.nationalpost.com) and [ca.reuters.com](https://www.ca.reuters.com). Clauses conveying appreciation found expose Osaka, Japan's wartime practice, Hashimoto's comments, political future and possible resignation.

The finding of negative appreciation dominates in the data. Negative appreciation found conveying evaluation toward Hashimoto's comments and his political future while positive appreciation appraise Osaka and parliamentary election. It indicates that two phenomena are contrasted: Osaka which is big, versus the mayor of Osaka with his comments that gain negative reaction from the world.

Positive Appreciation

Positive appreciations found in the data evaluate the size of Osaka and the role of parliamentary elections. It is noted that all of positive appreciation is found in news.nationalpost.com.

Table 4.5 Clauses conveying positive appreciation

(16)	The mayor of <i>Japan's second-largest city</i> survived a censure motion [NP 4]
(17)	He already has hinted that <i>he might step down</i> as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]

In data (16) 'second-largest city' refers to Osaka, a city in Japan whose mayor is Hashimoto. It is a positive appreciation since 'large' itself has meaning big in size. The appreciation indicates how big Osaka is. Osaka is appraised as the second-largest city, which makes Osaka's position is right after the capital city of Japan.

Parliamentary elections have an important role in determining Hashimoto's status in his political party. It is shown in data (17) that Hashimoto's possible resignation depends on the result of July's parliamentary election. The censure motion he suffers and the controversy caused by his comments has potency in the decrease of vote for his party, which is able to lead to the party's defeat in the election.

Negative appreciation

Some clauses in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com convey negative appreciation. In National Post the clauses convey criticism of Hashimoto's

remarks, his party, political future and the effect of his possible resignation while in Reuters they convey the impact of Hashimoto's comments and ethical evaluation toward the comments.

In NP negative appreciations are marked by phrases *practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women, inflammatory comments, remarks that sparked an international uproar, created confusion and tarnished the city's image, could drive municipal politics into further disarray, uncertain, practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution, and lexis inappropriate* as shown below. They convey criticism of Hashimoto's remarks, his party, political future and the effect of his possible resignation while in Reuters all negative appreciations are tended to evaluate Hashimoto's remarks, as shown below.

Table 4.6 Clauses conveying negative appreciation

(18)	Japan's wartime <i>practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution</i> for its military [NP 3]
(19)	The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a censure motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime sex slavery, <i>remarks that sparked an international uproar</i> . [NP 4]
(20)	<i>Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments</i> earlier this month about Japan's so-called " <i>comfort women</i> " <i>created confusion and tarnished the city's image</i> [NP 6]
(21)	Japan's wartime <i>practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution</i> for Japanese soldiers [NP 9]
(22)	The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid concerns <i>Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray</i> [NP 12]
(23)	Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future remains <i>uncertain</i> . [NP 19]
(24)	According to media polls, more than 70 percent of Japanese thought <i>his remarks were inappropriate</i> . [NP 26]
(25)	The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto <i>drew strong criticism</i> from <u>China</u> and <u>South Korea</u> , two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war.

[R 4-5]
 (26) "Mayor Hashimoto's comments were *outrageous* and *offensive*,"
 said State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki. [R 8]

In data (18) above Japan's wartime practice is described negatively as a practice which forces tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for Japan's military. It is a negative appreciation because the use of word *forcing* indicates uncomfortable activities related to this practice. Besides, the practice is viewed as negative since it deals with prostitution, which is viewed by public as norm violation by public. In addition, the evaluation is sharpen by showing the number of women involved in the act of forcing which increase the negative evaluation.

The same evaluation toward Japan's wartime practice found in data (21) in which the author calls it *practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers*. It is generally same as the evaluation in data (18).

Hashimoto's comments are evaluated in data (19) as *inflammatory* and in (20) is called creating confusion and tarnishes the city image. In data (19) comments of Hashimoto are evaluated as *inflammatory*, which is negative since 'inflammatory' means likely to cause anger or hate. Hashimoto's comments are also described as the cause of a censure motion he faces.

Another impact caused by Hashimoto's remarks is that the remarks lead to an *international uproar* (19). *Uproar* holds negative meaning dealing with people's reaction toward what happens, which is normally negative. Besides, the

inflammatory comments deal with Japan's wartime sex slavery, which commonly known as moral violation. Thus, the author appraises Hashimoto's comments by showing the impact, and triggers to some norms.

Hashimoto's comments are thought to cause confusion and to tarnish the city image (20). *Confusion* usually deals with uncomfortable situation faced by people. Furthermore, his comments are evaluated by the author as something that is able to decrease Osaka's image. Referring to previous positive appreciation (data (16) [NP 4]), Osaka is viewed as a city holding the second position in Japan after the capital city, Tokyo. It can be concluded that Osaka's position is influential and is considered as having good image before. Then, after Hashimoto expresses his remarks, Osaka's great image degrades in front of public.

Besides his comments, Hashimoto's possible resignation is also evaluated, in that it is viewed as something that is able to drive municipal politics into further disarray (22). It indicates that Hashimoto's resignation is influential since it possibly influences the politics stability in Osaka. So that the vote for the censure motion leading to Hashimoto's resignation is rejected by main opposition party. The motion has been expected to pass is rejected considering the further effect.

In data (23) Hashimoto's political future uncertainty which is the continuation stage of his political status after the censure motion he survives. Besides the motion protesting him, opinion poll about his remarks shows more than 70% of Japanese call the remarks *inappropriate* (24). Its percentage that is more than half (50 %) indicates that a majority of people agrees that the remarks

inappropriate. It is a negative appreciation showing evidence and data as the parameter whether it is positive or negative.

Negative appreciation in Reuters is indicated by the presence of a phrase like *drew strong criticism* and lexis like *outrageous* and *offensive*. As shown in data (25) Osaka Mayor's remarks are mentioned as something that draws strong criticism from China and South Korea. It is a negative evaluation since criticism is usually tended to evaluate something bad. The conclusion is that Toru Hashimoto's comments are considered bad. Moreover, in the next clause is explained the two nations' sensitivity toward Japanese abuse.

In data (26) the US State Department spokeswoman, Jen Psaki, mentions Mayor Hashimoto's comments outrageous and offensive. The meaning of *outrageous* which deals with moral acceptance in negative way and *offensive* which deals with upset feelings set up negative appreciation toward Hashimoto's comments.

4.1.2 Amplification

The discussion of amplification (graduation) relates to grading or the degree of evaluation appraised by the author. Amplification found in the data tends to be scaled up when it deals with negative attitude. The analysis of evaluation is divided into two, that is, force and focus as followings:

4.1.2.1 Force

Analysis of force deals with scaling of evaluation, how gradable the evaluation is. It is distinguished based on the tools used to amplify the grading: intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, metaphor, swearing. Nevertheless, in the data is only found the first two. Metaphor and swearing are not found in both news.nationalpost.com and ca.reuters.com. It is noted that amplifying the attitude through intensifiers is more obvious than through attitudinal lexis as intensifiers can be identified from the grammatical while attitudinal lexis requires readers to understand the meaning scale of the lexis.

The finding of force in the data shows a tendency that a majority of negative evaluation is emphasized in both news items as both topics are related to world's reaction toward Hashimoto's controversial comments. Most of intensifiers in from news.nationalpost.com convey negative evaluations while attitudinal lexis in both news items conveys positive and negative evaluation.

Intensifiers

Intensifiers are words that amplify the force of attitudes. It means the gradation of evaluation can be seen from particular wordings. The finding of intensifiers in the data shows the tendency that the majority of negative evaluations are scaled up, especially when related to Hashimoto (news.nationalpost.com). It is because the topic of both news items exposes the world's reaction toward Hashimoto's comments that thought to be controversial. Nevertheless, in ca.reuters.com is found one intensifier which intensifies the accurate numbers (data (31)).

On the other hand, scaling up the positive evaluation is found to be related to Osaka (city in Japan whose mayor is Hashimoto). It is a phenomenon in news.nationalpost.com which contrasts Osaka, which is evaluated as positive (see data (31)), to Hashimoto, who is evaluated as negative (see data (32) and (33)). The following is the explanation.

Intensifiers in news.nationalpost.com are in the form of comparison i.e *earlier*, *second-largest*, *more than...*, and up scaling i.e *largely* while in ca.reuters.com one intensifier conveying comparison is found, i.e *as many as*.

Table 4.7 Clauses conveying intensifiers

- | | |
|------|--|
| (27) | Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto attends a city council session at Osaka City Hall in Osaka, western Japan, Friday, May 24, 2013. <i>Earlier</i> in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying (judgment) Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 2-3] |
| (28) | The mayor of Japan's <i>second-largest</i> city survived a censure motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments [NP 4] |
| (29) | Since he came under fire, Hashimoto has <i>largely</i> lost the city assembly's backing for his projects promised in his campaign platform.[NP 22-23] |
| (30) | According to media polls, <i>more than</i> 70 percent of Japanese thought his remarks were inappropriate. [NP 26] |
| (31) | Historians estimate that <i>as many as</i> 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7] |

Earlier in (27) refers to the day which two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting. *Earlier* is simply compared to early. In this case, the time of cancelled meeting by two Korean sex slave formers is compared to city council session in Osaka City Hall attended by Hashimoto in the same day.

In data (28) the evaluation is scaled up as *largest* is the highest level of comparison. *Largest* (superlative) is compared to *larger* (comparative) and large (positive). By stating it, the author emphasizes his evaluation, which, in this case Osaka that is appraised as second-largest city after Tokyo. This clarifies Osaka's position in Japan.

Largely (29) indicates the intensification of process which the degree is: *slightly/largely/completely*. This means that Hashimoto's lost of city assembly backing is close to a complete lost (completely) and higher than small amount (slightly).

More than is the highest position in scales: *less than/as much as/more than*. In data (30) it emphasizes the evaluation toward poll result concerning to Japan's opinion about their agreement to Hashimoto's remarks. The percentage is the evidence for the negative response toward Hashimoto's remarks. It implies that the author emphasize his/her negative evaluation.

Intensifier in Reuters is in the form of comparison which belongs to scales: *less than/as many as/more than*. As shown in the clause, historians describe certain number of sex slaves involved in Imperial Japanese Army's brothels.

Attitudinal Lexis

Attitudinal lexis found in the data is dominated by negative evaluation especially when related to Hashimoto. It relates to the topic of both news items exposing how the world reacts to Hashimoto's controversial comments. Since the topic exposed is negative so most evaluations appear is negative.

On the other hand, the finding of one attitudinal lexis conveying positive attitude, in this case, the degree of affect, exposes Hashimoto's firm belief that his remarks about the necessity of sex slaves in World War II by Japanese soldier is right. This implies that the journalist (NP) contrast between Hashimoto's belief about the rightness of his opinion while the world reacts against it (causing *censure* motion and *slams*). Some of the attitudinal lexis found in news.nationalpost.com set up in the same scale as ca.reuters.com. The following is the explanation.

Attitudinal lexis in news.nationalpost.com includes assessment of things such as *uproar*, persons such as *comfort women* and feeling such as *believe*. Same as in news.nationalpost.com, ca.reuters.com has clauses conveying attitudinal lexis of the three aspects (things, human's characters and feelings).

Table 4.8 Clauses conveying attitudinal lexis

(32)	Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives <i>censure</i> motion [NP 1]
(33)	Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Hashimoto who caused an <i>uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into <i>prostitution</i> for its military [NP 3]
(34)	The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a <i>censure</i> motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime <i>sex slavery</i> , remarks that sparked an international uproar. [NP 4-5]
(35)	Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called " <i>comfort women</i> " created confusion and tarnished the city's image. [NP 6]
(36)	The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of " <i>comfort women</i> " before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]
(37)	Two Korean former sex slaves canceled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who caused an <i>uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into <i>prostitution</i> for its military. [NP 18]

- (38) He already has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a *major* defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]
- (39) "I *believe* what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]
- (40) The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a *main* opposition party amid concerns that Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]
- (41) Historians estimate that as many as 200,000 *sex slaves*, known as *comfort women* [R 6-7]
- (42) clearly a grave human rights violation of *enormous* proportions [R 9]
- (43) *great* heartache [R 12]
- (44) What happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is *deplorable* and clearly a *grave* human rights violation of enormous proportions [R 9]
- (45) Historians *estimate* that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's *brothels* during the war. [R 6-7]

In data (32) *censure* intensifies the meaning of protest motion. *Censure* means strong criticism or disapproval. Thus, the word *censure* itself has meaning that is emphasizing that it is categorised into attitudinal lexis as it shows a scale respectively i.e. *criticism/disapproval/protest/censure*. *Censure motion*, which refers to motion faced by Hashimoto after stating his remarks, indicates emphasized negative evaluation addressed to Hashimoto. *Censure* is found again in data (34) in which it has the same meaning as in data (33).

In data (33) and (37) *outspoken* is addressed to Hashimoto's character. *Outspoken* implies a gradable evaluation i.e. *direct/frank/outspoken*. *Outspoken* in this case is viewed as negative since it deals with impolite behaviour of Hashimoto who doesn't ask for apologize. Moreover, based on dictionary *outspoken* means expressing strong opinions very directly without worrying if

other people are offended. In addition, *outspoken* which is in the highest level of scale shows that the author intensifies his/her negative evaluation.

The phrase *comfort women* in data (35) and (36) is a form of gradable scaling as in *comfort women/sex workers/prostitutes/sex slaves/whores*. It means the author applies the softest term to appraise them. In contrast, in data (37) is found the word *prostitution*, which is the activity of *prostitutes*. In this case, *prostitution* is lower than *sex slavery* in data (34), as shown in this scaling: *the oldest profession in the world/prostitution/sex slavery*. *Prostitution* is a general term referring to the work of a prostitute.

Major intensifies the meaning of *defeat* in data (38) since *major* has meaning more important than of others. *Major* has gradation as the followings: *minor (not important)/important/major*. Referring to the context, *a major defeat* in July parliamentary election is a parameter for Hashimoto to step down as the leader of his party.

Believe in data (39) contains the meaning of confidence in making statement. The lexis goes up along the scale from low to high degree: I *suspect*/ I *believe*/ I *know*. *Believe* is in the middle of the degree which means the degree of confidence is higher than *suspect* (low) and is under *know* (high).

Main in (40) modifies opposition party in Japan rejecting the censure motion towards Hashimoto. Main opposition party means opposition party which has more influence. The lexis *main* has degree of meaning along this scale:

important/big/main/foremost. In this case, *main* shows the degree of importance of the party mentioned.

There is a clause in Reuters conveying the same attitudinal lexis as in news.nationalpost.com, that is, *comfort women* and *sex slaves* which is marked by the presence of *sex slave*, *comfort women*, *enormous*, *strong*. In data (41) *comfort women* is a term used by Japan to name *sex slaves* involved in Japanese Military brothels. In the clause the attitude is conveyed since the phrase *comfort women* has euphemism meaning compared to *sex slaves*. The attitude toward women trafficked runs into scales.

Enormous in data (42) has meaning extremely large which makes it gradable as the followings: *large/enormous*. *Enormous* has higher value scale than *large*. It indicates the proportion of human rights violations is intensified. *Great* in *great heartache* (43) means *extreme*, which runs along this scale: *very/extreme* so that the heartache has scaling up degree. *Deplorable* (44) has meaning very bad which belongs to this scale: *bad/somewhat bad/very bad/seriously bad*. *Grave* in data (44) means the human rights violation is seriously bad which runs along the scale: *bad/somewhat bad/very bad/seriously bad (grave)*. *Estimate* (45) is a form of guessing that is close to fact but conveying doubt, or in other words something that is not precise which goes along the scale: *speculate/estimate/assure*. *Brothels* in (45) emphasizes the treatment toward the sex slaves and describes what kind of job forced to do.

4.1.2.2 Focus

Focus deals with sharpening and softening the experiential categories. Type of focus found in both news sites is sharpen while soften is only found in Reuters. The following is the analysis. The finding of sharpen dominates the focus while there's only one soften found in the data. Most of focus found is negative.

There is a data conveying soften which deals with exact number of victims (55). It indicates that the journalist blurs the accurate data and covering it by blurring it. In this case, soften has role in covering lack of accuracy, especially when dealing with exact numbers. The following is the explanation of the subcategories of focus, i.e sharpen and soften.

Sharpen

Sharpen found mostly deals with negative attitude that implies that both news item, which concerns with reaction toward Hashimoto's controversial comments, holds the emphasizing of negative evaluation. This is because the topic of the news item is negative so the negative attitude is emphasized.

Besides emphasizing negative attitude, there is one case in which scare quotes is sharpened. It indicates that the responsibility assigning to unspecified source for giving evaluation is emphasized.

In National Post, most of sharpen deals with negative judgment (data (46), (47), (48)) although there's one dealing with negative appreciation (data (49)).

Meanwhile in Reuters, all sharpen deals with negative judgment. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.9 Clauses conveying sharpen

(46)	Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military [NP 3]
(47)	The Osaka city assembly voted down the motion, which said Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's <i>so-called</i> "comfort women" created confusion and tarnished the city's image.[NP 6]
(48)	The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]
(49)	Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future <i>remains</i> uncertain. [NP 19]
(50)	The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew <i>strong</i> criticism from <u>China</u> and <u>South Korea</u> , two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 4-5]
(51)	<i>clearly</i> a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions [R 9]

Sharpen found in news.nationalpost.com identified from the occurrence of the phrases like *the outspoken Hashimoto*, *so-called*, *the outspoken mayor*, *outspoken Osaka mayor*, *tens of thousands Asian women*, *remains*. The occurrence of phrases *the outspoken Hashimoto*, *the outspoken mayor* and *outspoken Osaka mayor* sharpens the evaluation towards Hashimoto's character. A case in point is in the phrase *the outspoken Hashimoto*, which emphasizes the meaning of 'it is Hashimoto who is outspoken and no-one else be'. The same goes with two other phrases. Meanwhile, *so-called* sharpens the categories and *remains* sharpens the condition of Hashimoto's political future that is unchanging for particular time.

Sharpen found in Reuters are *strong, clearly, a grave*. *Strong*, which means not weak, is impliedly compared to *weak*. The word *strong* (50) in the clause sharpen the value of *criticism* that it expresses that it is not a criticism in general. The use of *clearly* in data (51) sharpens the category of a grave human rights violation, that it is nothing but a grave human rights violation. It emphasize that it is a serious human rights violation. The data found is the following.

Soften

Soften found in the data indicates the blurring of exact number. The number of Asian women involved in wartime practice is something that countable. In the data, the exact number is softened by saying it in general, i.e *tens of thousands of Asian women*. The researcher presumes that the use of soften in that way allows the journalist to cover the lack of accurate data. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.10 Clauses conveying soften

<p>(52) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing <i>tens of thousands of Asian women</i> into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]</p>

In the data soften is only found in news.nationalpost.com. The presence of the phrase *tens of thousands of Asian women* soften the accurate number. It means the number of Asian women who are involved in the wartime practice is unclear in that the author doesn't mention particular exact numbers.

4.1.3 Source

The analysis of source includes source of evaluation coming from both simply the author (monogloss) and others than the author (heterogloss). The finding of clauses conveying monogloss is all from news.nationalpost.com while clauses conveying heterogloss found in both news items. Since the data is news item which source (quotation) is an important part, heterogloss clauses dominate the findings. It means that journalist of Reuters is more careful than of National Post in involving his/her own statement.

4.1.3.1 Monogloss

In the data clauses conveying monogloss are found in news.nationalpost.com, while in ca.reuters.com are not found. The evaluations come from the author himself since they are not quoted from other particular sources. Most of the monogloss clauses contain evaluation that criticises Hashimoto and his comments. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.11 Monogloss clauses

(53)	Osaka Mayor <i>who made pro-sex-slave comments survives</i> censure motion [NP1]
(54)	<i>Earlier</i> in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken Hashimoto</i> who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime <i>practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution</i> for its military. [NP 3]
(55)	The mayor of Japan's <i>second-largest</i> city survived a censure motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime <i>sex slavery, remarks that sparked an international uproar</i> . [NP 4-5]
(56)	Hashimoto, <i>also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party</i> [NP 7]
(57)	The <i>outspoken</i> mayor <i>sparked controversy</i> [NP 10]
(58)	<i>Though</i> a censure motion <i>is not</i> legally binding [NP 14]
(59)	Two Korean former sex slaves canceled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who <i>caused an uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 18]

- (60) Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future *remains uncertain* [NP 19]
- (61) He *already* has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary election. [NP 20-21]
- (62) Since he came under fire, Hashimoto has *largely lost* the city assembly's backing for his projects promised in his campaign platform. [NP 22-23]

The clause conveying positive affect e.g. *survive* (53) represents Hashimoto's feelings in facing the censure motion; Positive personal judgment e.g. *co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party* (57) which refers to Hashimoto's position and implies Hashimoto's role in his nationalistic party; Negative judgment e.g. *outspoken* ((54), (58) and (60)), *sparked controversy* (57), *who caused an uproar* (59), *who made pro sex slave comments* which are tended to Hashimoto related to his act and the impact.

Negative appreciation e.g. *inflammatory, a remark that sparks an international uproar* which refers to Hashimoto's comments, *practice of forcing tens of thousands Asian women* which refers to sex slavery practice in world war era, *remains uncertain* which refers to Hashimoto's political future; Attitudinal lexis e.g. *comfort women, sex slave, sex slavery* which all of them refers to the gradation of sex slave; Intensifiers e.g. *largely which refers to the lost of city's assembly backing toward Hashimoto*.

4.1.3.2 Heterogloss

Heterogloss exposes the source of evaluation which comes from more than one source. The identification of the origin of the evaluation can be done by analyzing

the quotation (projection), modality, which indicates the additional voice and concession which deals with tracking readers' expectation.

The findings of the sources of evaluation, either positive or negative, through projection and modality reveal the journalists' attitude that is careful in involving themselves in colouring the news. On the other hand, the finding of concession indicates that the journalists have involved in giving their evaluation. Moreover, journalists' involvement in the data can be seen from the concession. The following is the explanation of the heterogloss subcategories.

The modalities found in the data are found in the form of quotation (other than the journalist) and the projection is found coming from the central person of the news.

Projection

Projection indicates that the writer obtains source from other persons' quotation. Projection can be expressed in four ways i.e. projecting clauses, names for 'speech acts', projecting within clauses and scare quotes but in the data the researcher doesn't find the use of speech acts. Projections found come from the persons and institution involved in the news story. A case in point is that news.national.post.com whose headline entitled "Osaka mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives censure motion" involves the central person in the projection, i.e. Hashimoto himself, Osaka local authority and military authorities in World War II era.

Another example is ca.reuters.com exposing the reaction of US toward Hashimoto's comments which the projection involves the U.S. state department spokeswoman, Hashimoto, and the victim countries, i.e China and South Korea. The following is the explanation. Projection found are dominated by the presence of projecting clauses which indicates that the journalists obviously quote the statement from the source.

Projecting Clauses

Projecting clauses, a subcategory of projection, is a way of quoting what exactly someone said and general reporting. Projecting clauses found are the sources from Hashimoto, in National Post and Reuters dominated by Hashimoto and the US spokeswoman. Moreover, general reporting dominates the findings in both news items, which is obtained source from Hashimoto.

Projecting clauses from Hashimoto found in news.nationalpost.com deals with his decision staying as a mayor, belief that his remarks are right, not asking for apologize for his statements, the necessity of comfort women, his consideration of Japan authority's decision that time for allowing sex slavery practice while there is a projecting clause from Osaka governor about Hashimoto's resignation. On the other hand, Reuters exposes quotation from the actor of the topic (the US) dealing with US' comments and reporting Hashimoto's comments that are condemned. The clauses conveying projecting clauses are provided in the table below and the following is the explanation.

Table 4.12 Projecting Clauses

- (63) Hashimoto, also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party *said he* would stay on as mayor. [NP 7]
- (64) *He said* he took the motion seriously but had no intention to retract his remarks or apologize over them. [NP 8]
- (65) *"I believe what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring* to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]
- (66) The outspoken mayor sparked controversy after *he said* May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary. [NP 10]
- (67) He sought later to clarify his comments, *saying* he meant that military authorities during that time *must have deemed* the practice necessary. [NP 11]
- (68) *Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead* of the vote that of the vote that Hashimoto would have to step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 15]
- (69) The United States condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka *who said* this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]
- (70) "Mayor Hashimoto's comments were outrageous and offensive," *said State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki.* [R 8]

Generally, projecting clause is a way of quoting which always mentions its source as it quotes exact words through either speech marks or not, reporting the general meaning or reporting what is thought. The data above shows that the source of the opinion is stated, for example in data (63), (64), (66), (67), (68) the author quotes the general meaning that was said. Furthermore, in data (65) the exact words from the source, which are from Hashimoto, are directly quoted.

Those projecting clauses contains Hashimoto's remarks concerning to his decision to stay as mayor, response to motion against him, belief that what he were saying about the necessity of "comfort women" is right, his opinion about the necessity of "comfort women", argument that the wartime practice has been considered necessary by military authorities in that time.

Another source contributing the author's opinion in projecting clauses is from Osaka Governor, Matsui Ishiro. In data (68) the author of NP quotes the statement of Matsui Ishiro concerning Hashimoto's possible resignation depending on the pass of the vote.

Projecting clause in Reuters contains the reporting the general meaning that is said (general reporting) and direct quotation in case of the use of speech marks. General reporting in Reuters is marked the presence of *who said*, and quoting what exactly somebody says is marked by the use of speech marks. In data (69) shown that the statement dealing with the necessity of Japan's military brothels during World War to provide respite for soldiers is quoted from mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka. Moreover, in data (70) the author directly quotes State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki's statement concerning to reaction about mayor Hashimoto's comments.

Projection within clauses

Projection within clauses indicates that the author, in this case, journalists explicitly assign the responsibility for giving statement to the sources. One of projection within clauses found in the data related to Hashimoto's reason for justifying sex slavery practice after considering Japan military authority's decision for allowing the practice. Other findings of projection within clauses show that they presence in relation to a main opposition party's concerns, Hashimoto's hint, US' condemnation, the victim countries' views and the historians' estimation.

Moreover, projecting clauses are found to be recursive. The following is the explanation.

Table 4.13 Projection within clauses

(71)	He sought later to clarify his comments, saying he meant that military authorities during that time <i>must have deemed</i> the practice necessary. [NP 11]
(72)	The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid <i>concerns that</i> Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]
(73)	<i>He already has hinted that</i> he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]
(74)	The United States <i>condemned</i> as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]
(75)	The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew strong criticism from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to <i>what they see as</i> any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 4-5]
(76)	Historians <i>estimate</i> that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]

Projecting within clauses in news.nationalpost.com identified by the appearance of phrase such as, *must have deemed*, *concerns that*, *He already has hinted* as the followings, in which responsibility for comments is assigned to sources. Data (71) is an example for projecting within clause which is recursive in case projecting is continued by projecting clause. The author reports general idea said by Hashimoto, then Hashimoto assigns his responsibility for comments about the necessity of prostitution practice to the military authorities during WW II time.

In data (72) the author assigns the responsibility to main opposition party for its comments concerning to politic situation possibly caused by Hashimoto's resignation. Furthermore, in data (73) the author assigns the responsibility of the comment concerning to Hashimoto's possible resignation as co-leader of his party to Hashimoto.

In Reuters, projecting within clauses is identified by the presence of *condemned*, *estimate* and *what they see as*. Through those word or phrase, the responsibility for opinions is explicitly assigned to the sources as shown in data (74), (75) and (76).

In data (74) the term "*outrageous and offensive*" is explicitly assigned to the US in appraising Hashimoto's comments. In data (75) shown that the responsibility for stating that Hashimoto's remarks is *any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during World War* belongs to China and South Korea. Moreover, in data (76) the estimation of the number of sex slaves is explicitly assigned to historians.

Scare quotes

Another way showing projection is the using of scare quotes. By using scare quotes, the responsibility of giving comments is assigned to other than the author. The impact of using scare quotes is assign the responsibility for evaluation included in the highlighted terms to an alternative, unspecified but recoverable source. The appraiser's evaluation looks as if the term is borrowed from others.

It is noted that in NP the responsibility taker for the scare quotes found in the data can be revealed by reading the whole news items although it doesn't explicitly seen that the term being used is mentioned before and moves along the scale in the graduation.

Furthermore, the scare quote found in ca.reuters.com is the term that occurs later in direct quotation (projecting clauses) besides there is scare quote that doesn't affiliate to another reference in the whole news item. The clauses conveying scare quotes are provided in the table below. Moreover, although the responsibility for using particular terms as scare quotes is usually assigned to unspecified source, reading the whole text will be useful in tracing the source of appraiser.

Table 4.14 Clauses conveying scare quotes

(77)	The Osaka city assembly voted down the motion, which said Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called " <i>comfort women</i> " created confusion and tarnished the city's image. [NP 6]
(78)	The outspoken mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of " <i>comfort women</i> " before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]
(79)	The United States condemned as " <i>outrageous and offensive</i> " comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were " <i>necessary</i> " to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]

Data (77) and (78) are found in news.nationalpost.com in which "*comfort women*" referring to prostitutes in WW II for Japan soldiers which is decrease the gradation of *prostitutes* (attitudinal lexis). The term is mentioned before in some

clauses in news.nationalpost.com in other forms that refers to the same meaning as shown below.

Osaka Mayor who made pro-*sex-slave* comments survives censure motion (Mari Yamaguchi, Associated Press 13 May 2013) [NP 1]

Earlier in the day two Korean former *sex slaves* cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into *prostitution* for its military. [NP 3]

The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a censure motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments about Japan's wartime *sex slavery*, remarks that sparked an international uproar. [NP 4-5]

[picture caption]A support group members to represent former South Korean *comfort women*, Sumiko Nishimura, left, Park-chung-ja, center, and Kazuhiro Okuda, third from right, attend a press conference at Osaka City Hall in Osaka, western Japan, Friday, May 24, 2013. [NP 17]

Two Korean former *sex slaves* canceled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into *prostitution* for its military. [NP 18]

(Mari, 2013)

It is concluded that "*comfort women*" refers to Asian women involved in sex slavery activities in World War II era by Japan soldiers to provide rests. Furthermore, it is shown that another term for "*comfort women*" is sex slave (see [NP 1]). In addition, the wartime practice is mentioned as *prostitution* and *sex slavery*.

There is a case that scare in ca.reuters.com are term used by the journalist to report the term used later in quotation, that is, "*outrageous*" and "*offensive*". It deals with the US' condemnation (negative appreciation about mayor Hashimoto's comments). The care quotes simply summarize what is elaborated in

the next line in the news item as the scare quotes appear in the headline. It can be seen in the data (79) that the responsibility taker for the scare quotes is the US as the spokeswoman, Jen Psaki, uses the term later to appraise Hashimoto's comments as seen in the clause below.

"Mayor Hashimoto's comments were *outrageous* and *offensive*," said *State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki*. [R 8]

The next scare quote, "*necessary*" (79) which conveys the meaning of obligatory, deals with Hashimoto's excuse concerning to the significance of Japan's military brothels during World War. In this case, the scare quote doesn't refers to another term like what happens in the previous scare quotes ("*outrageous*" and "*offensive*"). Scare quotes indicate that the responsibility for using particular term is assigned to unspecified source, alternative and recoverable source and the findings above show that reading the whole text is helpful in tracing the source.

Modality

In both National Post and Reuters, modalities found are in the form of projection (others' statements). It means modality found in both text comes from other than the journalists which indicates that the journalists don't involve in colouring the text via modality. It represents that the journalists are careful in either including or not including their opinion since the use of modality by writers is close to subjectivity. The following is the explanation.

Modalities in news.nationalpost.com found are *would*, *must*, *could*, *have to*, *might* and lexis indicating obligatory i.e *necessary*. Some of modalities found

have high value as in data (82), median modality as in data (80) and (84), and low modality as in data (83) and (85). Moreover, the lexis conveying obligatory found in data (81) and (82), and also negation found in data (84). Furthermore, modalities found in Reuters are medium and high as shown in (86) and (87).

Table 4.15 Clauses conveying modalities

- | | |
|------|---|
| (80) | Hashimoto, also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party, said he <i>would</i> stay on as mayor. [NP 7] |
| (81) | he said May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was <i>necessary</i> for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10] |
| (82) | He sought later to clarify his comments, saying he meant that military authorities during that time <i>must have deemed</i> the practice <i>necessary</i> . [NP 11] |
| (83) | Hashimoto's possible resignation <i>could</i> drive municipal politics into further disarray.[NP 12] |
| (84) | Though a censure motion <i>is not</i> legally binding, Osaka Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead of the vote that Hashimoto <i>would have to</i> step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 14-15] |
| (85) | He already has hinted that he <i>might</i> step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21] |
| (86) | she said, adding that Washington hoped <u>Japan</u> <i>would</i> work with its neighbors to address the mistakes of the past. [R 10] |
| (87) | The United States condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were " <i>necessary</i> " to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3] |

The use of high value modality *must* in data (82) indicates Hashimoto's conviction that the practice of sex slavery during World War is considered necessary by the military authorities during that time, which all at once indicates the obligatory of sex slave practice.

Median modality *would* in data (80) implies the probability of Hashimoto's decision to stay as a mayor after surviving censure motion since his pro sex slave remarks are thought inappropriate. Median modality *would* in data (84) indicates Hashimoto's resolve related to the need of his resignation if the censure motion is passed. Low modality *could* in data (83) indicates the possibility of further municipal politic confusion led by Hashimoto's possible resignation. On the other hand, in data (85) low modality *might* refers to Hashimoto's resignation as a co-leader of his party if his political future suffers a major defeat in July Parliamentary election.

In addition, lexis conveying obligatory such as *necessary* in data (81) refers to Hashimoto's quotes about the need of sex slavery practice while in data (82) refers to Hashimoto's statement concerning to the military authorities' consideration for the need of sex slavery practice. Furthermore, negation in data (85) shows that legal status or power of censure motion is simply compared to the positive one: *Censure motion is not legally binding* versus *censure motion is legally binding*.

On the other hand, only the two values of modality are found, i.e. high (87) and medium (86). The modalities found in Reuters is *would*, which is the past form of will, and *necessary*, which is the lexis containing the meaning of obligation modality. *Would* in the data (86) refers to Japan's probability expected by The US that the country work with the neighbour countries to address the mistakes of the past. In data (87) the word *necessary* implies the meaning of high obligatory. It implies that the Osaka Mayor has opinion that Japan's military

brothels during the World War II is an obligatory option, or something that should be done.

Concession

Through concession, which involves concessive and continuative, the expectation created by the author is revealed. Concessive conjunction found is applied in contrasting between two contrary arguments ((89), (90), (91), (94)). In particular case (91), it is used along with projection in which the journalist contrasts his interpretation of implication of a particular norm with the quotation from particular source about the possibility that the norm doesn't lead to the implication.

There are some cases when concessive conjunction is used in contrasting somebody's quotation (remarks) with his action as occurs in data (89) and (94). Furthermore, there is a concessive conjunction which explicitly counters people's expectation and the reality as in data (90). In addition, concessive conjunction also used by journalist to connect the expectation he creates, which is his interpretation, with somebody's remarks. In this case, the journalist creates expectation stating his knowledge of particular norm and then countering it by exposing somebody's remarks that conveys contrary statement with the journalist's interpretation (91).

The findings of continuative show the logical relation addition *also* is applied in giving additional information about people whose statements are in charged as in data (88) and (92). Besides there is a use of continuative that exposes

something happens earlier than expected as shown in (94). Based on those findings, it is noted that those two types of concession (concessive and continuative) are found in news.nationalpost.com while ca.reuters.com found to have one of concession type, that is, concessive.

Furthermore, in the continuative aspect, addition logical relation *also* is used by the journalists to give additional information in applying general quotation in the same sentence, also giving additional information about actor whose remark is quoted in the next sentence.

Table 4.16 Clauses conveying concession

- | |
|--|
| <p>(88) Hashimoto, <i>also</i> co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party, said he would stay on as mayor. [NP 7]</p> <p>(89) He said he took the motion seriously <i>but</i> had no intention to retract his remarks or apologize over them. [NP 8]</p> <p>(90) The motion had been expected to pass, <i>but</i> was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid concerns that Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]</p> <p>(91) <i>Though</i> a censure motion is not legally binding, Osaka Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead of the vote that Hashimoto would have to step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 14-15]</p> <p>(92) Matsui <i>also</i> serves as secretary general of Hashimoto's Japan Restoration Party. [NP 16]</p> <p>(93) He <i>already</i> has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p> <p>(94) "The government's stance is, as we have said before, that we feel great heartache when we think about the indescribable suffering of those who experienced this," Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said, <i>although</i> he declined to comment directly on Hashimoto's remarks. [R 12-14]</p> |
|--|

Counter-expectancies found in news.nationalpost.com are *but* and *though* while continuative i.e already. In data (89) Hashimoto says that he takes the motion seriously, creating expectation that he will take advance action on this matter. Then he counters this by stating his lack of intention to retract his remarks and to apologize over them.

In data (90) concessive conjunction *but* is used in countering expectation of the pass of the motion in which the author says that the motion is voted down considering the future condition of municipal politics possibly leads to further disarray. As shown in data (91) the author creates expectation that there will be no legal implications of censure motion for Hashimoto's resignation by saying a censure is not legally binding. Then he counters it by quoting Osaka Governor Ichiro Matsui's remark concerning the obligatory of Hashimoto resignation if the vote is passed.

Another type of concession found in news.nationalpost.com is continuative i.e *also* and *already*. The logical relation expressed by continuative *also* is addition. In (88) *also* is used when the author gives additional information about Hashimoto's position as a co-leader of nationalistic party. In (92) the author gives additional information about Matsui Ishiro's role as secretary general of Hashimoto's Japan Restoration Party. In the previous clause (91), it is mentioned that Matsui Ishiro is Osaka governor and, his statement about Hashimoto's resignation if the vote is passed. Furthermore, in data (93) the presence of *already* indicates the hint about Hashimoto's possible resignation as a co-leader of is party is sooner than expected.

Concession found in Reuters (ca.reuters.com) is concessive conjunction *although* (94) which deals with countering consequences. In the data, the author reports Yoshihide Suga's comments about the feelings of people who are involved in the trafficking, creating an expectation that Yoshihide Suga will comment about Hashimoto's remarks directly. The author counters it by saying that the Japan Chief Cabinet Secretary declines to comment directly on Hashimoto's remarks.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains conclusion from the analysis in the previous chapter. The conclusion is based on the discussion in chapter IV. In addition recommendation is also provided concerning to the related research in the future.

5.1 Conclusion

Topic of the news item influences the use of appraisal which can be seen from the aspect of attitude, graduation (amplification) and source. The topic of both news items, which relates to negative things, in this case, censure motion in news.nationalpost.com and The US' slam toward Hashimoto's comments in ca.reuters.com, is represented in the negative attitude and amplification that are employed in both texts. Moreover, the findings of source showing that the projection are dominated by the actors who become the topic i.e Hashimoto and The US. In addition, projecting within clause which contains supporting opinion from other than the central actors indicate that topic mainly influences the use of appraisal.

Genre of the text also influences the way the appraiser uses appraisal. A case in point is the presence of attitude in which affect exposes the target's feeling, not the journalists' feeling themselves. Moreover, the same goes with the judgments which generally convey tokens that allow the readers activate their mind into

particular context (in news.nationalpost.com), and in particular case the judgments come from other than authors (in ca.reuters.com). Furthermore, the same phenomenon happens with source in which scare quotes are derived from projection (specified source). It is different from Martin and Rose's research in which the responsibility for evaluations in scare quotes in Helena's story (2003:47) is assigned to unspecified person or people.

Besides genre and topic, the presence of heterogloss clause and modality represents that the journalists are careful in colouring the text. The finding of source aspect dominated by heterogloss clauses represents that the journalists tend to quote rather than to express their own opinion. Furthermore, all modalities which are found within heterogloss clauses shows that the journalists do not involve in colouring by modalities. On the contrary, their involvement in colouring the texts can be seen in the concession found.

5.2 Recommendation

The present study deals with the application of appraisal system in news items. It concerns with the use of appraisal items such as attitude, amplification and source. Since appraisal system relates to the use of negotiating attitude in discourse, it is recommended for further research to study the negotiating attitude evoked in news item.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1- Appraisal Table

A T T I T U D E	DIRECT POSITIVE AFFECT	<p>(1) Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments <i>survives</i> censure motion [NP 1]</p> <p>(2) The mayor of Japan's second-largest city <i>survived</i> a censure motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments about Japan's wartime sex slavery, [NP 4]</p> <p>(3) "I <i>believe</i> what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]</p>
	INDIRECT POSITIVE AFFECT	<p>(4) "The government's stance is, <i>as we have said before</i>, that we feel great heartache when we think abouts the indescribable suffering of those who experienced this," Yoshihide Suga said [R 12]</p>
	DIRECT NEGATIVE AFFECT	<p>(5) two nations <i>sensitive</i> to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 5]</p> <p>(6) Historians estimate that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were <i>forced into submission</i> in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]s</p> <p>(7) "The government's stance is, as we have said before, that we feel <i>great heartache</i> when we think about the <i>indescribable suffering</i> of those who experienced this," [R 12]</p>
	IMPLIED POSITIVE PERSONAL JUDGMENT	<p>(8) Hashimoto, also <i>co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party</i> [NP 7]</p>
	DIRECT NEGATIVE MORAL JUDGMENT	<p>(9) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken Hashimoto</i> who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]</p> <p>(10) The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked</p>

		<p>controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops.[NP 10]</p> <p>(11) U.S. <i>slams</i> Japanese mayor's sex-slave comments as '<i>offensive</i>' [R 1]</p> <p>(12) The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew strong criticism from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese <i>abuses</i> before and during the war. [R 4-5]</p>
	IMPLIED NEGATIVE MORAL JUDGMENT	<p>(13) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto <i>who caused an uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]</p> <p>(14) The United States <i>condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments</i> by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]</p> <p>(15) "What happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is <i>deplorable</i> and clearly a <i>grave human rights violation of enormous proportions</i>," she said, adding that Washington hoped Japan would work with its neighbors to address the mistakes of the past. [R 9]</p>
	POSITIVE APPRECIATION	<p>(16) The mayor of <i>Japan's second-largest city</i> survived a censure motion [NP 4]</p> <p>(17) He already has hinted that <i>he might step down</i> as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p>
	NEGATIVE APPRECIATION	<p>(18) Japan's wartime <i>practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution</i> for its military [NP 3]</p> <p>(19) The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a censure motion Thursday over</p>

		<p>his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime sex slavery, <i>remarks that sparked an international uproar</i>. [NP 4]</p> <p>(20) Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called "<i>comfort women</i>" <i>created confusion and tarnished the city's image</i> [NP 6]</p> <p>(21) Japan's wartime <i>practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution</i> for Japanese soldiers [NP 9]</p> <p>(22) The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid concerns <i>Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray</i> [NP 12]</p> <p>(23) Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future remains <i>uncertain</i>. [NP 19]</p> <p>(24) According to media polls, more than 70 percent of Japanese thought <i>his remarks were inappropriate</i>. [NP 26]</p> <p>(25) The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto <i>drew strong criticism</i> from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 4-5]</p> <p>(26) "Mayor Hashimoto's comments were <i>outrageous and offensive</i>," said State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki. [R 8]</p>
A M P L I F I C A T I O N	FORCE-INTENSIFIERS	<p>(27) Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto attends a city council session at Osaka City Hall in Osaka, western Japan, Friday, May 24, 2013. <i>Earlier</i> in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying (judgment) Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 2-3]</p> <p>(28) The mayor of Japan's second-<i>largest</i> city survived a censure motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments [NP 4]</p> <p>(29) Since he came under fire, Hashimoto has <i>largely</i> lost the city assembly's backing</p>

		<p>for his projects promised in his campaign platform.[NP 22-23]</p> <p>(30) According to media polls, <i>more than</i> 70 percent of Japanese thought his remarks were inappropriate. [NP 26]</p> <p>(31) Historians estimate that <i>as many as</i> 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]</p>
	FORCE- ATTITUDINAL LEXIS	<p>(32) Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives <i>censure</i> motion [NP 1]</p> <p>(33) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Hashimoto who caused an <i>uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into <i>prostitution</i> for its military [NP 3]</p> <p>(34) The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a <i>censure</i> motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime <i>sex slavery</i>, remarks that sparked an international uproar. [NP 4-5]</p> <p>(35) Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called "<i>comfort women</i>" created confusion and tarnished the city's image. [NP 6]</p> <p>(36) The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of "<i>comfort women</i>" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]</p> <p>(37) Two Korean former sex slaves canceled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who caused an <i>uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime psractice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into <i>prostitution</i> for its military. [NP 18]</p> <p>(38) He already has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a <i>major</i> defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p> <p>(39) "I <i>believe</i> what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring to his comments</p>

		<p>about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]</p> <p>(40) The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a <i>main</i> opposition party amid concerns that Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]</p> <p>(41) Historians estimate that as many as 200,000 <i>sex slaves</i>, known as <i>comfort women</i> [R 6-7]</p> <p>(42) clearly a grave human rights violation of <i>enormous</i> proportions [R 9]</p> <p>(43) <i>great</i> heartache [R 12]</p> <p>(44) What happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is <i>deplorable</i> and clearly a <i>grave</i> human rights violation of enormous proportions [R 9]</p> <p>(45) Historians <i>estimate</i> that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]</p>
	FOCUS-SHARPEN	<p>(46) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military [NP 3]</p> <p>(47) The Osaka city assembly voted down the motion, which said Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's <i>so-called</i> "comfort women" created confusion and tarnished the city's image.[NP 6]</p> <p>(48) The <i>outspoken</i> mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]</p> <p>(49) Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future <i>remains</i> uncertain. [NP 19]</p> <p>(50) The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru</p>

S O U R C E		<p>Hashimoto drew <i>strong</i> criticism from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 4-5]</p> <p>(51) <i>clearly</i> a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions [R 9]</p>
	FOCUS-SOFTEN	<p>(52) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing <i>tens of thousands of Asian women</i> into prostitution for its military. [NP 3]</p>
	MONOGLOSS	<p>(53) Osaka Mayor <i>who made pro-sex-slave comments survives</i> censure motion [NP1]</p> <p>(54) <i>Earlier</i> in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken Hashimoto</i> who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime <i>practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution</i> for its military. [NP 3]</p> <p>(55) The mayor of Japan's <i>second-largest</i> city survived a censure motion Thursday over his <i>inflammatory</i> comments about Japan's wartime <i>sex slavery, remarks that sparked an international uproar</i>. [NP 4-5]</p> <p>(56) Hashimoto, <i>also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party</i> [NP 7]</p> <p>(57) The <i>outspoken</i> mayor <i>sparked controversy</i> [NP 10]</p> <p>(58) <i>Though</i> a censure motion <i>is not</i> legally binding [NP 14]</p> <p>(59) Two Korean former sex slaves canceled a planned meeting Friday with <i>outspoken</i> Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who <i>caused an uproar</i> by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military. [NP 18]</p> <p>(60) Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future <i>remains uncertain</i> [NP 19]</p> <p>(61) He <i>already</i> has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary election. [NP 20-21]</p>

		<p>(62) Since he came under fire, Hashimoto has <i>largely lost</i> the city assembly's backing for his projects promised in his campaign platform. [NP 22-23]</p>
	HETEROGLOSS -PROJECTION- PROJECTING CLAUSES	<p>(63) Hashimoto, also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party <i>said he</i> would stay on as mayor. [NP 7]</p> <p>(64) <i>He said</i> he took the motion seriously but had no intention to retract his remarks or apologize over them. [NP 8]</p> <p>(65) "<i>I believe what I'm saying is right,</i>" Hashimoto <i>said</i>, referring to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers. [NP 9]</p> <p>(66) The outspoken mayor sparked controversy after <i>he said</i> May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary. [NP 10]</p> <p>(67) He sought later to clarify his comments, <i>saying</i> he meant that military authorities during that time <i>must have deemed</i> the practice necessary. [NP 11]</p> <p>(68) Gov. Ichiro Matsui <i>said ahead</i> of the vote that of the vote that Hashimoto would have to step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 15]</p> <p>(69) The United States condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka <i>who said</i> this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]</p> <p>(70) "Mayor Hashimoto's comments were outrageous and offensive," <i>said State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki</i>. [R 8]</p>
	HETEROGLOSS -PROJECTION- PROJECTION WITHIN CLAUSES	<p>(71) He sought later to clarify his comments, <i>saying</i> he meant that military authorities during that time <i>must have deemed</i> the practice necessary. [NP 11]</p> <p>(72) The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid <i>concerns that</i> Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]</p>

		<p>(73) <i>He already has hinted that</i> he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p> <p>(74) The United States <i>condemned</i> as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]</p> <p>(75) The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew strong criticism from China and South Korea, two nations sensitive to <i>what they see as</i> any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war. [R 4-5]</p> <p>(76) Historians <i>estimate</i> that as many as 200,000 sex slaves, known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war. [R 6-7]</p>
	HETEROGLOSS -PROJECTION- SCARE QUOTES	<p>(77) The Osaka city assembly voted down the motion, which said Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called "<i>comfort women</i>" created confusion and tarnished the city's image. [NP 6]</p> <p>(78) The outspoken mayor sparked controversy after he said May 13 that Japan's use of "<i>comfort women</i>" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]</p> <p>(79) The United States condemned as "<i>outrageous and offensive</i>" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "<i>necessary</i>" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]</p>
	HETEROGLOSS -MODALITY	<p>(80) Hashimoto, also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party, said he <i>would</i> stay on as mayor. [NP 7]</p> <p>(81) he said May 13 that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was <i>necessary</i> for military discipline and providing rest for troops. [NP 10]</p> <p>(82) He sought later to clarify his comments,</p>

		<p>saying he meant that military authorities during that time <i>must have deemed</i> the practice <i>necessary</i>. [NP 11]</p> <p>(83) Hashimoto's possible resignation <i>could</i> drive municipal politics into further disarray.[NP 12]</p> <p>(84) Though a censure motion <i>is not</i> legally binding, Osaka Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead of the vote that Hashimoto <i>would have to</i> step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 14-15]</p> <p>(85) He already has hinted that he <i>might</i> step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p> <p>(86) she said, adding that Washington hoped Japan <i>would</i> work with its neighbors to address the mistakes of the past. [R 10]</p> <p>(87) The United States condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "<i>necessary</i>" to provide respite for soldiers. [R 2-3]</p>
	HETEROGLOSS -CONCESSION	<p>(88) Hashimoto, <i>also</i> co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party, said he would stay on as mayor. [NP 7]</p> <p>(89) He said he took the motion seriously <i>but</i> had no intention to retract his remarks or apologize over them. [NP 8]</p> <p>(90) The motion had been expected to pass, <i>but</i> was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid concerns that Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray. [NP 12]</p> <p>(91) <i>Though</i> a censure motion is not legally binding, Osaka Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead of the vote that Hashimoto would have to step down as mayor if it passed. [NP 14-15]</p> <p>(92) Matsui <i>also</i> serves as secretary general of Hashimoto's Japan Restoration Party. [NP 16]</p> <p>(93) He <i>already</i> has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections. [NP 20-21]</p>

		<p>(94) "The government's stance is, as we have said before, that we feel great heartache when we think about the indescribable suffering of those who experienced this," Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said, <i>although</i> he declined to comment directly on Hashimoto's remarks. [R 12-14]</p>
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Appendix 2- Texts

Osaka Mayor who made pro-sex-slave comments survives censure motion (Mari Yamaguchi, Associated Press 13 may 2013) (1)

[picture caption]Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto attends a city council session at Osaka City Hall in Osaka, western Japan, Friday, May 24, 2013.(2) Earlier in the day two Korean former sex slaves cancelled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military.(3)

TOKYO — The mayor of Japan's second-largest city survived a censure motion Thursday over his inflammatory comments about Japan's wartime sex slavery(4), remarks that sparked an international uproar.(5)

The Osaka city assembly voted down the motion, which said Mayor Toru Hashimoto's comments earlier this month about Japan's so-called "comfort women" created confusion and tarnished the city's image.(6)

Hashimoto, also co-leader of an emerging nationalistic party, said he would stay on as mayor.(7) He said he took the motion seriously but had no intention to retract his remarks or apologize over them.(8)

"I believe what I'm saying is right," Hashimoto said, referring to his comments about Japan's wartime practice that forced many Asian women into prostitution for Japanese soldiers.(9)

The outspoken mayor sparked controversy after he said that Japan's use of "comfort women" before and during World War II was necessary for military discipline and providing rest for troops.(10)

He sought later to clarify his comments, saying he meant that military authorities during that time must have deemed the practice necessary.(11)

The motion had been expected to pass, but was voted down because of a last-minute rejection by a main opposition party amid concerns that Hashimoto's possible resignation could drive municipal politics into further disarray.(12) The vote was delayed for hours while opposition lawmakers debated what to do.(13)

Though a censure motion is not legally binding(14), Osaka Gov. Ichiro Matsui said ahead of the vote that Hashimoto would have to step down as mayor if it passed.(15) Matsui also serves as secretary general of Hashimoto's Japan Restoration Party.(16)

[picture caption] A support group members to represent former South Korean comfort women, Sumiko Nishimura, left, Park-chung-ja, center, and Kazuiro Okuda, third from right, attend a press conference at Osaka City Hall in Osaka, western Japan, Friday, May 24, 2013.(17) Two Korean former sex slaves canceled a planned meeting Friday with outspoken Osaka mayor Toru Hashimoto who caused an uproar by justifying Japan's wartime practice of forcing tens of thousands of Asian women into prostitution for its military.(18)

Despite his survival Thursday, Hashimoto's political future remains uncertain.(19) He already has hinted that he might step down as co-leader of his party(20) if it suffers a major defeat in July's parliamentary elections.(21)

Since he came under fire (22), Hashimoto has largely lost the city assembly's backing for his projects promised in his campaign platform(23). A bill to combine city and prefectural water projects was voted down, (24) and a privatization of a city-operated subway system was postponed.(25)

According to media polls, more than 70 percent of Japanese thought his remarks were inappropriate.(26)

(source: <http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/05/30/osaka-mayor-who-made-pro-sex-slave-comments-survives-censure-motion/>)

U.S. slams Japanese mayor's sex-slave comments as 'offensive'(1)

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States condemned as "outrageous and offensive" comments by the mayor of the Japanese city of Osaka(2) who said this week that Japan's military brothels during World War Two were "necessary" to provide respite for soldiers.(3)

The remarks by Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto drew strong criticism from China and South Korea(4), two nations sensitive to what they see as any attempt to excuse Japanese abuses before and during the war.(5)

Historians estimate that as many as 200,000 sex slaves(6), known as comfort women, were forced into submission in the Imperial Japanese Army's brothels during the war (7).

"Mayor Hashimoto's comments were outrageous and offensive," said State Department spokeswoman Jen Psaki(8).

"What happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is deplorable and clearly a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions," (9) she said, adding that Washington hoped Japan would work with its neighbors to address the mistakes of the past.(10)

The Japanese government has sought to distance itself from Hashimoto's comments.(11)

"The government's stance is, as we have said before, that we feel great heartache when we think about the indescribable suffering of those who experienced this," (12) Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said (13), although he declined to comment directly on Hashimoto's remarks.(14)

(Reporting by Lesley Wroughton; Editing by Philip Barbara)

Source:ca.reuters.com/article/topNews/idCABRE94F14O20130516

NB: In the original news item, the numbers in the bracket are the numbers of the clauses.